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WOMEN: Words, music & photo for "Working Girl Blues" by Hazel Dickens and Alice Gerrard..... P-1

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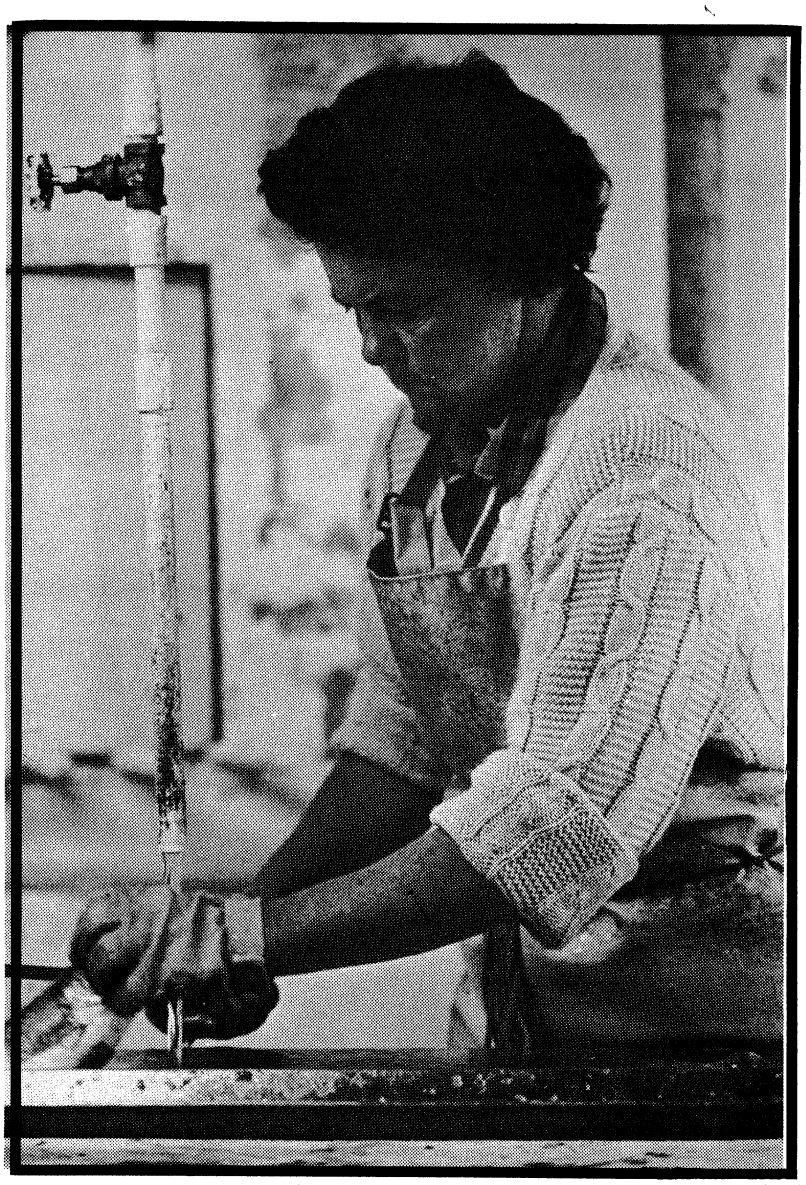

U.N. Resolution on Zionism

FDA Refuses to Ban Flagyl

#746 November 19, 1975

LNS

#746 November 19, 1975

LIBERATION News Service
160 Claremont Avenue
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November 20, 1975

Telephone: (212) 749-2200

Hours: 9AM to 9PM weekdays, except Wednesdays

STAFF COLLECTIVE: Ellen Garvey, Cidne Hart, Bill Peters, Sarah Plant, Barbara Plog, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Ron Sirak, Nancy Stiefel

COMRADES: Ron Alden, Minton Brooks, John Garvey, Judy Rabinovitz, Jessica Siegel, Milt Taam.

CORRESPONDENTS: Schofield Coryell--Paris

CARTOONISTS: Dave Hereth

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NOTES FROM THE COLLECTIVE

We took a lot of time recently to discuss the United Nations resolution on Zionism before writing the articles that appear in this packet on the resolution and the background on Zionism.

By failing to distinguish between anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism, the establishment press has obscured what we feel are the real issues involved--the nature of the Israeli government and its policies towards the Arab people whose land it occupies.

We hope our articles help to clarify these issues, and would like to hear your reactions.

Our article on the Rosenberg case focuses on the recent reports in the straight press based on the unsubstantiated testimony of an FBI informer. It is important for political activists to learn about this case, not only because of its place in history, but also because of its many parallels with current political trials. The government still uses some of the same tactics it used in 1951.

The article provides some details on the Rosenberg case, but for a fuller account and more thorough investigation into the government's methods, the book "Invitation to an Inquest" by Miriam and Walter Schneir is invaluable.

Graphics in this packet include a page of photographs of women and men working in a fish packing plant in Monterey, California, that one of us took while on vacation.

CONTINUATIONS

U.N. Vote on Zionism, continued from page 1:

war, the United States and Israel persevere in their policy of oppression, aggression, usurpation and denying the Palestinian people their basic national and human rights."

He added that "billions of dollars taken from the toiling United States taxpayers -- dollars which would have been better spent to raise their own standard of living and to alleviate their domestic problems -- have, instead, been diverted to the financing of Israel's wars."

The PLO representative took the occasion of the vote to repeat his organizations' "unfaltering adherence to the goal of establishing a national authority in order to found a secular democratic state in all of Palestine, where all of us -- Moslems, Christians and Jews -- can dwell together in brotherhood, equality and openness to the world."

--30--

(See graphics to go with this story.)

CORRECTIONS

In packet #744 two shorts were left out of the table of contents. They were:

WOMEN/WORKERS: Secretary Fired For Refusing To Bring Her Boss Lunch.....8

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* * *

In packet #744, page 5, AMERICAN SUPPORTERS VISIT PANAMA, second column, third full paragraph, a better translation would be "Our political system must begin with this basic reality."

* * *

In packet #745, page 2, ECONOMIC RECOVERY?, second column, the sixth full paragraph should begin: The President is adept at conjuring up images of "welfare chislers" living off the backs of hard-working "middle Americans"....

In the same story, on page 1, second column, second line should read: level of $70 billion a year

* * *

In packet #744, MIR MEMBERS GRANTED ASYLUM, several names were mispelled. Correct spellings are: Andres Pascal Allende, Nelson Guiterrez, Miguel Enriquez, and Sheila Cassidy.

* * *

if you are missing a page or get a badly printed graphic, let us know and we'll send you another one soon

U.N. DECLARES ZIONISM A FORM OF RACISM;
PRO-ISRAELI PROPAGANDA IN U.S. CONFUSES MEANING OF VOTE

NEW YORK (LNS)--In a dramatic vote capping a year-long United Nations debate on the "Palestinian Question," the world body's General Assembly adopted a resolution on November 10 stating "that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination." The vote was 72 to 35 with 32 abstentions.

Earlier in the day the Assembly decided 93 to 18 to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and also approved 101 to 8 the participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in any Mid-East peace efforts.

Israel and the United States voted against all three resolutions. Voting for the measures were most of the Third World nations of Africa and Asia as well as all the countries of the socialist world.

Farouq Kaddoumi, head of the PLO delegation participating in the U.N. debate, termed the vote a "bold and glorious stand...condemning the ideal of conquest and racial discrimination." He added that the vote "cannot be considered a victory for the people of Palestine alone, but rather as a victory for all the democratic and peace-loving forces in the world."

Israel's chief delegate Chaim Herzog called the vote "a new international outburst of anti-Semitism" and termed it a "medieval attack on our religion."

After the vote, Daniel P. Moynihan, the chief U.S. delegate, said that the U.S. "does not acknowledge, will not abide by [and] will never acquiesce in this infamous act."

During the days and weeks leading up to the vote, the strategy of the U.S. and Israeli governments, greatly aided by the American media, was to portray the vote as a battle for or against anti-Semitism. While addressing the General Assembly on the resolution, PLO delegate Kaddoumi cited "the deliberate attempts by the Zionists to confuse Judaism as a religious faith with Zionism as a backward, racist ideology."

Kaddoumi added that "anti-Semitism and Zionism are two bodies with a single spirit, the same evil spirit. It is a spirit of division and discrimination."

"Zionism, like anti-Semitism, alleges that no Jew, irrespective of his country, belongs to the nation in which he lives," continued the PLO representative. "It calls on each Jew to leave his country and society in order to colonize the country of another people and to replace it by the use of force and terror."

Kaddoumi also asserted that by opposing Zionism "we advance the liberation of the Jewish individual whose suffering Zionism has continuously exploited to justify its more aggressive, dangerous and racist plans, which menace society and retard the freedom of all peoples."

Real Issues

According to leftist author Noam Chomsky, who has written extensively on the Middle East, "Israel has been singled out on this vote not because of anti-Semitism, but because of its actions as a nation. It is Israel that insists on occupation, refuses to recognize the Palestinians and refuses a non-secular state."

"But the way the media has covered the whole thing, people in the U.S. don't know what the real issues are," Chomsky continued. "Much of the discussion in this country has been beside the point because of the extensive pro-Israel propaganda. Israel is portrayed as a social democratic nation when in fact it is the only country in the world occupying the land of another country."

Chomsky explained that the resolution "must be seen within the context of the recent Sinai Agreement. With Egypt disengaging militarily, Israel will be free to continue colonizing the occupied territory that it still holds. The vote is a form of diplomatic isolation against these policies of Israel. What other recourse is there?"

"What means are available to the Arab world to end occupation?" Chomsky asked. "Almost every country in the world opposes this occupation. Even the U.S., at least in its words, opposes the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem. With all this recognized, and given the Sinai Agreement, what means are open? Not war, Not terrorism. It must be diplomatic means and that is what this resolution is an attempt at.

"The United Nations defines racism as discrimination on any ethnic, religious or other grounds. In this sense Israel is a racist country in that it defines its citizens as Jews. It would be as if the U.S. proclaimed itself the homeland of all white people."

"But most importantly," Chomsky stressed, "Israel is continuing its colonization of occupied territory. We must look at the vote in this context. By its actions Israel is saying ' we don't want peace, we want territory.' That is what the resolution opposes."

In the eight years since the 1967 Mid East War, Israel has constructed 55 new settlements on territory seized from Syria, Jordan and Egypt. The newest of these, Yamit, is currently being constructed on the Sinai coast just south of the Gaza Strip. The first 23 families have moved in as the city, originally conceived of by former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, moves towards its goal of a 250,000 population.

"A country as hard pressed as Israel financially doesn't invest fortunes in settlements just to give them up,"according to what the New York Times described as an Israeli policy maker. "Each one is carefully considered and represents government policy." All this seems a clear admission that Israel has no intention of giving up the land seized during the 1967 war.

Indications are that the U.S. is now going to use the U.N. vote to beef up its financial and military aid to Israel, aid that Chomsky says "makes it possible for Israel to continue its colonization of Arab land."

After the resolution passed, Senator Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) said Congress should "examine means by which we can respond to the vote...in light of the foreign aid bills coming up." Implied in this statement and others made in Capitol Hill was that nations voting against the U.S. position on the issue would be punished by foreign aid cuts.

Speculation is that the U.S. will also cut its voluntary contributions to various U.N. projects when the issue comes before the House Appropriations Committee in the next few weeks.

Pointing out the role of the U.S., Kaddoumi told the General Assembly during his address that "the United States' commitment to Israel not to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization is unassailable evidence that despite all the wars in the Arab region and despite the danger of renewal and escalation of

[continued on the inside front cover.....]

ZIONISM PAST AND PRESENT

NEW YORK (LNS)--The efforts by the U.S. press and government to equate Judaism with Zionism have obscured the real nature of Zionism. The two basic aspects of Zionist ideology that led the United Nations to brand it as racist are its definition of the land that is its country, and its definition of who its citizens are.

According to Tabitha Petran, an anti-Zionist American Jewish writer, "Israel has never accepted any frontiers other than those of the Zionist concept of Eretz Israel (Land of Israel)." She notes that 19th Century Zionist theoritician Theordore Herzl defined this area as extending "from the Brook of Egypt to the Euphrates." More significantly, Herzl wrote "we will demand the land we need: the more immigrants, the more land."

Contemporary Zionism has remained true to this concept. In July, 1965, Abba Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister, stated: "It is not impossible to imagine Arab leaders in the future asking for a return to 1966 or 1967 boundaries, just as they now ask for the return to 1947 boundaries which they refused then."

This was said *two years before* the 1967 war in which Israel again expanded its territory.

Similarly, David Ben Gurion, the first presideht of Israel, stated in an interview in 1964 that "the boundaries of the Jewish State would have been larger had Moshe Dayan been our commander-in-chief in 1948." Clearly these men are continuing to define the borders of Israel militarily -- frontiers are decided by the latest victory in battle.

Historically, the creation of the Zionist state of Israel is inextricably linked to imperialist designs on the Middle East. It was Britain in the early 20th Century which first helped plan the Zionist settler colony in Palestine; the Balfour Declaration in 1917 called for a British sponsorship of a "National Home for the Jews" in Palestine.

The British believed that such a settlement of European people, dependent upon Britain for defense against the people whose land they appropriated, would serve as an excellent defense at the gateway to the Suez Canal, the vital junction of the land and sea routes to the East.

In 1917, according to Petran, the population of Palestine was 93% indigenous Arabs. Now Israel is 85% Jewish.

"Within world Jewry the Zionists remained a minority," writes Petran of the years after the Balfour Declaration. "Without the rise of Nazism in Europe, the Zionist Palestine venture would almost certainly have failed. The interaction of Zionism and Nazism played a crucial role in the establishment of the Jewish State."

She quotes historian Arnold Toynbee as saying "Zionism and anti-Semitism are expressions of an identical point of view," both expressing the concept of the alleged "indigestibility" of the Jews.

"Each country can absorb only a limited number of Jews if she does not want disorders in her stomach. Germany already has too many Jews." This statement was not made by a Nazi, but by Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann to a German audience in 1912.

"There is more, however, to the Zionist-Nazi story than the identity of Nazi and Zionist propaganda about Jews," explains Petran. "In the tradition of Herzl, who held anti-Semitic governments to be Zionism's best ally, German Zionists welcomed the Nazi rise to power as the death blow to assimilationism."

Zionists collaborated with Nazis by urging Jews to wear the Yellow Star six years before the Nazis ordered it, and by working to discredit non-Zionist Jews. The price for this Zionist-Nazi collaboration was, according to author Hannah Arendt, "inevitably paid by non-Zionist Jews." Official Nazi support for Zionism ended in 1939.

American Zionist leader Rabbi Abba Silver stated in 1946 that "the rescue of a certain number of refugees, however vital and urgent, is not Zionism and that the clear purpose of Zionism was to give the Jewish people the status of a nation."

"In line with this policy," states Petran, "the Zionists deliberately sabotaged all rescue efforts not directed to Palestine." Out of this campaign, supported by the unwillingness of Western European countries and the U.S. to welcome thousands of displaced Jews after the war, Palestine became the only answer to the persecution of Jews in fascist Europe. The United Nations partitioned Palestine in 1947 and the State of Israel was created.

Israeli laws implemented after the creation of the state, directly discriminated against non-Jewish people. One is the Absent-Present Law which states that anyone who left their usual place of living between November 29, 1947 and September 1, 1948 to live any place not under Jewish rule is considered absent even if currently present in Israel. Essentially only Arabs who fled their homes during the 1948 war were affected by this law.

The entire property of the Absent-Present is seized by the State of Israel and given to a special administrator. A person is declared an Absent Present by a written declaration of the administrator.

Another law, the Salvation of the Land measure, stipulates that when the Jewish National Fund buys land from non-Jews, this land can not be sold or rented to non-Jews. Jews who rent it are also forbidden to give work on this land to non-Jews.

After the establishment of Israel, all the land confiscated by the government was given to the Jewish National Fund. This represents 92.5% of the land in 1948 Israel.

There are also many examples of the unequal treatment of the over 500,000 Arabs presently living in the original 1948 boundaries of Israel. Jewish settlements for example get the bulk of public money, according to information recently brought to light by Shulamit Aloni, a reform-minded Jewish member of the Israeli parliament.

According to the Los Angeles Times, Aloni cites Shetaram, an Arab community of 15,000 people which was budgeted $30 per capita annually, while the Jewish town of Migdal Haemek, population 12,000, gets $174 per capita per year.

Finally, the Law of Return, grants automatic citizenship to any Jew who immigrates to Israel. Arabs who were forced from Palestine in 1948 -- many of whom now live in extreme poverty in refugee camps in neighboring Arab countries -- have no such automatic right to return to their homeland. Black Jews from Ethiopia had to wait 27 years -- until last April -- before their claim of coverage under the Law of Return was recognized.

An Arab also may not marry a Jew in Israel, because there are no civil marriages, only religious. No moves have been made to reform the marriage laws

(continued on page 8.....)

ROSENBERG SONS SAY RECENT ARTICLES ATTACKING FATHER STILL BASED ON GOV'T FABRICATION

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A series of mid-November reports in the Washington Star, based on previously released Justice Department files, claim that Julius Rosenberg confessed that he was a spy to an informer in jail.

The reports, since picked up in other large city newspapers across the country, have been vigorously denied by the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, and by the Rosenberg's sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed in 1953 for allegedly conspiring to commit espionage. Their sons, the Meeropols, have since maintained the case against their parents was fabricated and have mounted a campaign to make public through the Freedom of Information Act government documents on the case.

The Washington Star stories began on November 13 under the sensational headline "Rosenberg Confessed to Informer, Memo Says." The stories claim that Julius Rosenberg confessed to a fellow prisoner, Jerome Tartakow, at the Federal House of Detention in New York City sometime during mid-1950 to mid-1951.

"Tartakow said my father told him he was a spy and told him about all sorts of other people who were in the spy ring with him," says Michael Meeropol, "so this was part of the 'bigger spy ring story' that the government claimed it couldn't bring into the trial."

"The government presented a fabricated case in court," Meeropol continued. "For every page of fabricated testimony in court," there are probably two to three pages of fabricated back-up documents in the files, he said.

"And with thousands of pages in the files it is obvious that when the government chooses what to release, it will release *its* material. That is why we also have to sue them to force them to release what they don't wish to release."

Proof of Tartakow's phony testimoney centers on Ann Sidorovich whom the FBI informer also called a spy. The newspaper articles report that Tartakow said that Rosenberg told him that Sidorovich and another man, William Perl, were members of the "spy ring."

Sidorovich, testifying before a grand jury, denied any espionage involvement. In addition, she also denied knowing Perl, and she was never indicted for perjury. Tartakow's testimony could have been against her, but it wasn't.

According to the Star articles, Tartakow also said that Rosenberg gave him a very detailed description of William Perl's involvement in seventeen hours of microfilming in Rosenberg's apartment of secret documents that he checked out of Columbia University. When Perl was called before the Rosenberg trial, however, he denied that he was an espionage agent and the government did not contest his statement.

Perl was arrested in the middle of the Rosenberg trial and charged with perjury in connection with his denial before a grand jury that he did not know Morton Sobell, convicted along with the Rosenbergs but not executed, and Julius Rosenberg. Perl later admitted that he had known the two in college and on the basis of this changed testimony, Perl was convicted of perjury.

"If the government had any faith at all in Tartakow's testimony they would have used it against Perl," Meeropol points out. "But they didn't because they didn't charge Perl with perjury about him having been a spy."

The Star story even contradicts itself when it refers to a 1956 Justice Department memo. That memo stated that the department could not prosecute other suspected spies because the information, allegedly received by Tartakow from Rosenberg, was not only hearsay, but was refuted when they sought to verify the informer's story.

"Tartakow is one of these very consciousless people who, to curry favor with the government, will say anything that they think the government would be interested in hearing," Meeropol said. "He joins a distinguished line of people like Boyd Douglas, the informer in the Berrigan kidnap case, and William Lemer, the only prosecution witness in the Vietnam Veterans Against the War-Gainesville 8 case, whom the jury didn't believe, and it filed an acquittal verdict within half an hour.

"In other words, he is the kind of sleazy FBI informer that the American people know not to trust. But here's the Washington Star elevating this guy to a paragon of virtue and honesty."

Orr Kelly, the reporter who wrote the Star stories, is according to Meeropol, "a real government mouthpiece who has done this type of thing before."

In July Kelly issued a story that said the Justice Department had promised to release its files on the case. But the story was based on a Department letter that specifically denied the files. The story was released the day before the Rosenberg Committee was scheduled to announce a lawsuit against the government for release of the files, and it succeeded in confusing the public and belittling the Committee's actions. It was picked up by other major newspapers but there was never a retraction of the story as erroneous.

The Rosenberg Committee is planning nationwide demonstrations November 21 and 22 in an attempt to bring the case before the public on a grassroots level. "That's what the struggle is all about today," concluded Meeropol. "We can win all the lawsuits in the world and it won't mean anything to people if the establishment media is the filter through which they find out about it. So we have to do word of mouth political education."

* * *

For information about the demonstrations contact your local Rosenberg Committee chapter or call the national office at (212) 265-0918. Their address is Room 606, 250 W. 57th St., NYC, NY, 10019.

-30-

from: P.E.N. American Center, 156 Fifth Ave, NY, NY, 10010

P.E.N. is a writers' group which each year gives writing awards to prisoners. Two cash awards - one first prize and one second prize - will be granted in each of the following three categories:

Poetry: poems submitted must not exceed 100 lines.

Ficton: prose submitted must not exceed 5,000 words.

Non-fiction: essays submitted must not exceed 5,000 words.

First prize in each category is $100; second prize is $50. Manuscripts should be typed, double spaced, and submitted by March 1, 1976. Only unpublished pieces, unless they appeared in prison publications, will be considered. Announcements of winners will be made in May, 1976. Send manuscripts to the above address.

* * *

from Sing Out!, 106 W. 28th Street, NY, NY 10001.

We are compiling a massive list of coffeehouses throughout the country which feature music. It is hoped this list will be particularly useful to musicians -- it will contain information on the type of music each coffee house features, the financial arrangements, audition info, etc,. The list will be periodically updated and information can be sent to Joan Pelton, #8 Lindbergh Drive, Latham, NY, 12110. FOr the list, send $1.50 to Sing Out! at the above address.

A list of folklore societies in the U.S. is available free from the Archive of Folk Music, Library of Congress Music Division, Washington, DC, 20540, and a list of 465 folk festivals is available from the National Folk Life Festival Association, Suite 1118, 1346 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC, 20036.

* * *

from: The Task Force for Gay Liberation, Amefican Library Association, Box 2383, Philadelphia, PA., 19103

We have just published an eight-page bibliography of books, directories, articles, pamphlets, periodicals and audio-visual materials dealing with gay rights and gay liberation. Single copies available for 25¢; bulk rates available upon request from the above address.

* * *

from: The Peoples' Party, No. 1 Thomas Circle, NW, Suite 203, Washington, DC 20005. (Phone (202) 737-7005.

We are a socialist party consisting of state parties such as the California Peace and Freedom Party, the Michigan Human Rights Party, and the Vermont Liberty Union. We have launched a campaign to put out presidential candidate Margaret Wright and Vice-Presidential candidate Benjamin Spock on the ballot in 25 to 30 states in 1976. Wright, a black feminist and Spock were nominated at the Party's national convention last August.

Anyone interested in organizing ballot drives should contact the Peoples' Party Ballot Access Project at the above address.

* * *

from: Fast For Famine Relief, 1345 Euclid St, NW, Washington, DC, 20009. Phone (202) 667-6407.

We are seeking feedback on our proposal to hold a women's and children's march in Washington, DC on April 15, 1976. We hope to draw attention to the connection between world hunger, war, taxation, the ripping off of resources from the Third and Fourth Worlds, and the need for true revolution in the Bicentennial year.

More information on our proposal is available by writing or phoning the above.

* * *

from: Join Hands, PO Box 42242, San Francisco, CA, 94142.

Join Hands is a new newsletter by and for gay prisoners. It will come out six times a year and will be available free to prisoners, $4 per year to those on the outside. Anyone interested in receiving or submitting material to Join Hands, should contact the above.

* * *

from: The Rochester Patriot, 277 N. Goodman, Rochester, NY, 14607.

One of our staff members got together a list of alternative Christmas catalogs. By buying Christmas gifts from movement groups and noncommercial enterprises, people each year divert hundreds of thousands of dollars from the corporate sector into a good thing.

Our list of "Alternative Santas" includes information on eleven groups selling alternative gifts, such asAkwesasne Notes, Right-On Books, United Farm Workers, Association for Handicapped Artists, Southern Conference Educational Fund, etc,. For the list, write to the above or see the reprint in the November 20 Win Magazine.

* * *

from: Southern Exposure, PO Box 230, Chapel Hill, NC, 27514

We are a radical research group dealing with Southern regional issues. We have just re-issued a 100-page special issue of Southern Exposure written in 1973 dealing with energy and the South. The issue, entitled "Land and Energy", originally sold out and we have since had many requests for the issue.

Topics covered in "Land and Energy" include stripmining, profile of southern utility companies, Florida land developments, strategies on taking over local utilities and a guide to investigating local power companies. "Land and Energy" is available for $2.50 from the above address. Back copies of other Southern Exsposures dealing with Music, History, Military, etc,.are also available. END OF RMBB FOR TODAY

GOVT REFUSES TO BAN FLAGYL--A CARCINOGENIC DRUG WIDELY PRESCRIBED FOR VAGINAL INFECTIONS

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) refused on October 28 to ban Flagyl despite evidence that the widely-used drug may cause cancer and birth defects. The decison came in response to a 1974 petition filed by the Health Research Group (HRG), a Washington-based public interest organization.

Flagyl is the brand name for metronidazole, prescribed mainly for the treatment of trichomonas vaginitis, a common vaginal infection known as "trich." Although not a serious condition, trich is often recurrent, and its symptoms--burning and itching of the vagina accompanied by a discharge--can cause extreme discomfort.

Although men remain free of symptoms, they are also susceptible to trich and transmit it through intercourse. However, Flagyl is mainly prescribed to women, and with over 2 million prescriptions a year, it is the drug most widely prescribed to women.

About one third of the 2,260,000 prescriptions for Flagyl in 1972 however, were for diseases which cannot be cured by the drug, such as nonspecific vaginitis, fungus infections and gonorrhea. This amounts to 700,000 useless prescriptions in one year.

Flagyl's Dangers

Manufactured by G.D. Searle, Flagyl yields profits to the company of over $17 million.

Nine years after Flagyl was first approved by the FDA, a 1972 study by the National Cancer Institute indicated that the drug caused cancer in mice. Two years later Adrian Gross, a FDA medical officer, testified before a Senate subcommittee hearing that G.D. Searle had falsified data on the occurance of cancerous tumors in test animals who were given Flagyl.

The case has been referred to the Justice Department for possible criminal prosecution.

The FDA's only response has been to demand that Searle include an insert in its package, which merely cited a report of increased tumors in test animals.

However, according to the Health Research Group, patients do not normally receive this information.

In November 1974 Dr. Marvin Legator, head of genetic toxicology at Brown University, revealed in a report that the urine of people treated with Flagyl showed a substance indicating gene mutations. Genetic mutation is one known cause of birth defects.

"Metronidazole is carcinogenic in rodents, mutagenic in bacteria, and should be regarded as potentially dangerous in humans," states the June 1975 Medical Letter--a non-profit publication on drugs run by medical school doctors across the country. "It should not be used for trichomonas infections that can be made asymptomatic by other means."

The letter suggested twice-daily tub baths or bi-weekly douches with one tablespoon of white vinegar in a quart of warm water as treatment for trich. It also recommends that women avoid wearing panty-hose and tight or nylon underwear. Other groups have recommended the use of spermicidal jellies to inhibit the growth of trichomonas, or the use of acid-based nonspermicidal jelly such as Aci-jel throughout the menstrual cycle.

FDA Conclusions

In a letter to the Health Research Group rejecting its petition, the FDA contradicted the 1972 findings of one of its own pathologists when it said that compared to the large dosage for test animals, "the total dose of metronidazole given to patients is of such a low order of magnitude" that the risk of cancer in humans is "very low." The 1972 FDA report stated that test rats had been fed a dose comparable to the daily human dose used in clinical practice. In addition, women are often exposed to repeated doses of Flagyl because the trichomonas infection sometimes recurs.

The FDA's denial of persuasive evidence was also suprising in view of the 1972 FDA report that stated that "evidence of increased risk of development of mammary tumors as a result is overwhelming."

The HRG has also charged that the FDA has exaggerated the seriousness of the trich infection while minimizing the cancer risk of the drug in its conclusion that the benefits of Flagyl outweigh the risk.

"Vaginitis is an important disease, causing much suffering among its victums," says the FDA letter, quoting one doctor who testified at the previous FDA hearings on Searle's behalf. The doctor's quote continued, "If the fears, the resulting psychosexual maladjustments, physical discomforts, and even the shame the patient suffers are taken into account, it is no exaggeration to state that viginitis causes more unhappiness and mental suffering on this earth than does all genital cancer."

HRG argues that "this characterization of trichomonas is ludicrous," and cites a gynecology textbook as saying "the major threat of this condition is to comfort rather than health." They conclude that the medical profession "shouldn't use a known carcinogen for a non life-threatening condition."

"The FDA has wiped its hands of the matter," Anita Johnson of HRG told LNS. "Women are going to have to be alerted."

At the end of its letter, the FDA referred to a [illegible] new drug--tinidazole--which it has just approved for "clinical trial" or human testing, for treatment of trichomonas. Manufactured by Ortho, this drug, however has also been found to cause cancer in test animals. According to HRG, clinic patients will be used as guinea pigs for the new drug.

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NEW YORK STATE KEEPS SURVEILLANCE DOSSIERS ON 500,000 PEOPLE; ROCKEFELLER THOUGHT TO BE INVOLVED DESPITE PREVIOUS SWORN TESTIMONY

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A massive intelligence gathering operation conducted by the state of New York against 500,000 people and organizations was bared on November 6 by the Legislative Oversight Committee of the New York State Assembly. The report revealed that dossiers dated back to 1917 but that most of them were compiled while Nelson Rockefeller was governor of New York.

The findings directly contradict Vice-President Rockefeller's sworn testimony to the U.S. Senate Rules Committee during his Vice-Presidential nomination hearings that he had never used the state police for any investigating purposes other than background checks for state apointees.

The Legislative Oversight Committee concluded, however, that it would be nearly impossible for the governor not to have been aware of the state's surveillance program. Rockefeller has since refused to comment on the committee's findingsand reporters did not press the question during Rockefeller's televised news conference later on November 6.

The report said the New York State dossiers included records on "almost any person who had in any way, shape or form been critical of the norm within the last 20 years." In addition the report says that state police told the investigators that virtually every state agency had access to the files although no records or logs of the requests were ever made.

Most of the data, the report concluded, was based on information supplied by police and informers who spied on meetings and rallies and who reported their observations without corroboration. The fund for paying confidential informers was described by the report as "large." The secret fund was approved by the governor.

In December, 1974, a former New York State Police finance officer, Frederick Butler, said that state troopers, obeying the orders of higher officials, took monitoring and anti-bugging equipment to the 1968 Republican Convention in Miami when Rockefeller and Richard Nixon were competing for the presidential nomination. Butler and three state troopers involved in the case were charged with mishandling state funds, but charges against the four were dropped for unknown reasons after Butler disclosed the Miami operation.

The Legislative Oversight report said that illegal wiretap operations were frequently used to gather material for the dossiers it had examined. William E. Kirwan, New York StatePolice Superintendent from 1967 to 1975 admitted to committee investigators that the practice was not unusual, adding that state police departments across the country compile similar information.

Terry Lenzer, special counsel to the Legislative Oversight Committee and also former counsel to the Senate Watergate Committee, recommended that the records not be destroyed, but be used only for "relevant police matters."

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100,000 LEFTISTS PROTEST PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A massive crowd estimated at over 100,000 gathered in Lisbon on Sunday, November 16 to protest the right-leaning government of Prime Minister Pinheiro de Azevedo. The demonstration was described as the largest showing of combined leftist forces since huge crowds celebrated the April, 1974 overthrow of fascism in Portugal.

Comprised mainly of industrial and agricultural workers, and supported by leftist sectors of the police and armed forces, the demonstrators marched to Lisbon's Government Square in a procession headed by tractors, cement-mixers and bulldozers. With raised fists, they demanded the ouster of Azevedo, along with his Ministers of Information and Labor.

The dembnstrators also issued a statement of solidarity with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, now struggling with the combined forces of two Western-backed rival groups, FNLA and UNITA. They denounced the Azevedo government for refusing to extend diplomatic recognition to the MPLA as the governing body of Angola, to which the Portuguese government officially granted independence on November 11.

Meanwhile, a pro-government demonstration organized in the conservative northern town of Viseu fell apart when the Socialists withdrew at the last minute. The rally had been organized by the Socialist and the Popular Democratic Parties, the two main parties represented in the present government.

Sunday's demonstration came after three days of militant actions begun on November 12 by several thousand construction workers. They surrounded the Sao-Bento Palace, shutting in the Prime Minister and 250 members of the constituent assembly, refusing to allow them to leave the seat of government until their demands had been met.

Although the immediate issue was a labor contract for the construction workers, the action was seen by many as one more symptom of left-wing opposition to the sixth government since April, 1974. "You have lost the confidence of workers and peasants of this country," the union delegates stated to the Prime Minister, after three and one-half hours of discussion between the chief of the government and a dozen delegates.

Finally, in an effort to appease the workers, Azevedo appeared at the balcony and addressed the crowd. "Despite anything you may believe," the Prime Minister said, "I have always been on the side of the workers." This statement was recieved with shouts of "Fasciste!"

The demands of the construction workers were supported by the metal workers, who had staged a similar action a few weeks earlier. And over 120 transport trucks carried sympathetic farm workers to Lisbon from the South and East of Portugal on Thursday.

Finally, on the night of Friday, November 14, Azevedo agreed to the workers' demands. In addition to wage increases of over 40 per cent, a commission was appointed to study the construction sector, and enact the nationalization of all urban land.

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(Note to editors: see packets #745, 726, 725, and 720 for more news and background. See graphics for photo and map, also graphics in #745)

ANGOLA AND MPLA -- THE VISION OF A DIFFERENT WORLD

by Basil Davidson

(Editor's note: The British writer Basil Davidson is probably the best known "militant historian" of Africa. He has written more than a dozen books on Africa, and is widely published in the United States. He was the first European to study the history of the Africans, not just of colonized Africa.

His works include "The Liberation of Guinea," on the guerrilla war in Guinea-Bissau, and "In the Eye of the Storm, Angola's People." During the Portuguese African wars, he traveled several times to the liberated areas of those two countries as well as Moambique.

The following commentary is reprinted from Afrique/Asie, a radical bi-weekly newsmagazine on the Third World published in France. It was translated from the French and edited slightly by LNS.)

If the Liberation Struggle of the Angolan people for unity and independence is undeniably one of the great dramas of modern history, it is for two kinds of reasons.

The first type of reason is shown by the length of the unfolding of the struggle, the heroism of those who have fought, the martyrdom of so many who have died and the unbelieveable ferocity of the armies of the Portuguese fascist dictatorship. But there are other reasons, even more important, that deserve our attention.

During its years of struggle, Angola became a microcosm of the entire decolonization experiance of the African continent. One particular aspect of this process emerges clearly in Angola, where the vision of a different world has been combined with a determination to make this vision real under conditions so difficult that it hardly appeared possible. Despite all the obstacles, this vision of the progress of Angolan nationalism realized itself through the successful growth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola--MPLA.

Political Unity

The nationalist pioneers saw that the only route to independence was unity. From the start, they called for political action based on a united front capable of gathering together all sectors of the Angolan population.

But it was not enough to resist the misery of colonialism, they thought. It was still necessary to guide this resistance so that the increasing participation of all the people would make it possible to construct a new society in Angola. They argued that from resistance must be born a nation, a nation forged in the struggle against oppression, a nation determined to be free.

Launched in December, 1956, the program of the MPLA advocated the building of political unity as a prelude to resistance, which could then oppose the violence of the colonial system with revolutionary force.

Such a task was difficult to accomplish under the repression and terror of the Portuguese political police which intensified during the fifties. Most Angolans were cut off from news of the outside world. In the towns, fear of retaliation was so great that betrayal was frequent. Moreover, little political work had been accomplished.

Yet the work was undertaken and began to bear fruit. By 1960 the pioneers of MPLA knew that the idea of unity in the struggle to resist the colonial system had gone beyond the narrow circle of a few leaders; it had begun to grow in the hearts and minds of a great number of Angolans.

The Portuguese also understood this, and redoubled their efforts to destroy these ideas and thoses who spread them. And the Portuguese were not the only ones against the MPLA.

Another trend made its appearance in the extreme north of Angola during the fifties, born of a dynastic dispute between a part of the Bakongo people and the Portuguese authorities.

Agitation among the Bakongos of the region of Sao Salvador led, in 1954, to the formation of a political movement called UPNA (Union of the Peoples of Northern Angola). Its leaders attempted to obtain American support for their cause and sent appeals to the United Nations.

In 1958 they sent one of their leaders, a man who had lived since childhood in Leopoldville (then the capital of the Belgian Congo, now known as Kinshasa, capital of Zaire), to the Pan African Conference in Accra (Ghana). Roberto Holden presented his claim for support there, but he was told that UPNA's was a dynastic and tribal dispute, which would hardly gain the interest of the nationalist parties gathered there by Kwame Nkrumah.

Holden then left for the United States, where, it seems, he was received differently.

Promises Betrayed

Although UPNA, which had become UPA, (Union of Angolan Peoples, still later to become the National Front for the Liberation of Angola -- FNLA), presented itself as a national movement, it remained a tribalist movement dedicated to the personal career and enrichment of Holden. Yet it did find support among those who feared the true nature of Angolan nationalism. The CIA had already recruited Joseph Mobutu, the rising star in the neo-colonial firmament in central Africa. Mobutu and Holden became good friends.

The leaders of MPLA were consistantly aware of where the dangers lay. They tried to control Holden, offering agreements of tactical unity which he signed but then denounced in 1960, 1962, 1964, and 1972.

Holden, in fact, remained the instrument of Mobutu, whose position was clear. If Mobutu could not control Angolan nationalism, he would try to destroy it. After the massacres in the first weeks of the struggle when in the wake of initial uprisings in 1961, the Portuguese slaughtered thousands of Angolans, while the survivors were regrouping in Leopoldville, Mobutu, Holden and their foreign supporters planned MPLA's detruction. They persecuted the men and women of MPLA and even ordered UPA-FNLA units to attack and destroy MPLA's forces.

By 1963, it had become impossible for the leaders of MPLA to remain in Congo-Leopoldville.

Fortunantely in Congo-Brazzaville north of the the Congo River, the rightist government was overthrown, and MPLA was received there warmly.

Unity Brings Success

During the sixties, as the guerrilla war was organized, MPLA reaffirmed its determination to develop a national movement. But its enemies remained implacable. The Portuguese army and air force intensified their efforts to destroy the combat units of MPLA, and gathered the population in concentration camps and "regrouped" villages. Although MPLA was able to fight this war, it was never able to persaude Holden and UPA-FNLA to join its national struggle. Nor was it able to change Holden or Mobutu's attitude to total hostility.

Mobutu refused to aid the national struggle in any way, always hoping that Holden would be capable of lifting himself to power on the backs of those who really led the struggle.

Then, on April 25, 1974, Portuguese fascism was overthrown, and things changed. MPLA, wasting no time, began to build a political infrastructure in the populous towns of the west where Mobutu had previously denied MPLA access by closing Zaire's border with Angola. Mobutu's hatred for the MPLA could no longer stop their progress there.

This was the start of the present phase. MPLA rapidly proved it had the massive support of the urban population. Mobutu and Holden turned to gangsterism. They recruited an "army" in Zaire, but by the middle of 1975, MPLA, warmly received by the population, controlled all of the west. Only the deserted regions of the distant north remained to Holden and his "troops."

FNLA tried other diversions, whose principal players became active instruments of international intervention: Jonas Savimbi (leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA), Daniel Chipenda (defected from the MPLA to become military commander with FNLA), and others, none of which have acheeved any great success.

In the midst of all this confusion, the political development of MPLA has maintained a clarity similiar to that of PAIGC (the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands), and Frelimo (the Mozambique Liberation Front), based on concrete Angolan realities.

This political clarity has saved MPLA from all the storms and has permitted it to pass from reform to revolution. This was expressed by Agostino Neto, the movement's president, in 1970: "What we are trying to do is lead a double revolution: a revolution against the colonial system but also a revolution against all the ideas and structures that our people have inherited from our own past and which are no longer able to serve the cause of progress and independence."

Against racism, against neo-colonial betrayal, against its own weaknesses, and in order that the Angolan people should become their own masters -- all these stages of the struggle emerge clearly in the political declarations, documents, and decisions pf MPLA's nineteen year history. The rapid and otherwise inexplicable success of MPLA after April, 1974 in winning massive support everywhere throughout the country makes the clarity of MPLA's politics still more convincing. And it is this victory that counts, despite the dangers that still exist.

The Portuguese colonial power has left forever, and Mobutu's maneuverings will not succeed. The arrogant Holden, chauffered around in a Mercedes, will follow Mobutu's path. And the $2.5 million recently loaned to Holden without interest by Mobutu's friend, the French president, will not be of much use to him -- except to fatten his Swiss bank account.

What truly counts now is what Angola should not become another Congo. The Angolan people, and the MPLA, who have always been able to learn from the difficult lessons, will not permit it.

We can have confidence in a people and in a movement which has shown itself capable of winning an anti-colonial war, of sweeping away the agents of imperialism, and of developing a true comprehension of the necessity of unity and progress.

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ZIONISM PAST AND PRESENT, continued from page 2 :

because, according to the L.A. Times, "they are viewed as a way of preserving the integrity of the Jewish people."

* * *

(Information for this article came from "Palestine, the Arabs and Zionism," by Tabitha Petran in Tricontinental, No. 13, July-August, 1969; Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP) Report; and from The Facts, a monthly bulletin produced by the Arab Women's Information Committee.)

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LOS ANGELES SWAT SQUAD AUDITIONS FOR KEYSTONE COPS

NEW YORK (LNS)--In the largest such operation since the May, 1974 SLA shootout in Los Angeles, eight-five members of the Los Angeles Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) laid seige for 12 and 1/2 hours to an apartment building in that city on November 1.

The police said they were after two members of a group called the "Black Guerrilla Family," described as a "prison gang involved in narcotics."

The police department evacuated the whole block on which the building was situated from 3 a.m. until 4 the next afternoon. SWAT members crawled around with machine guns and poked mirrors attached to poles into the windows, while special snipers were poised on nearby rooftops.

After broadcasting threats over bullhorns that they would flush the "suspects" out with tear gas, the police department finally searched the apartment building -- but no one was inside.

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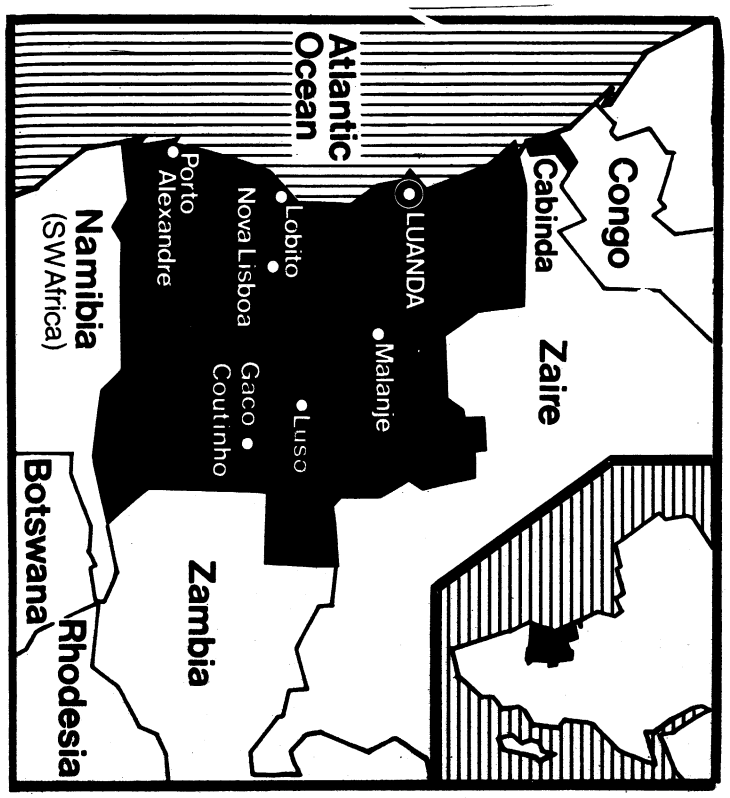
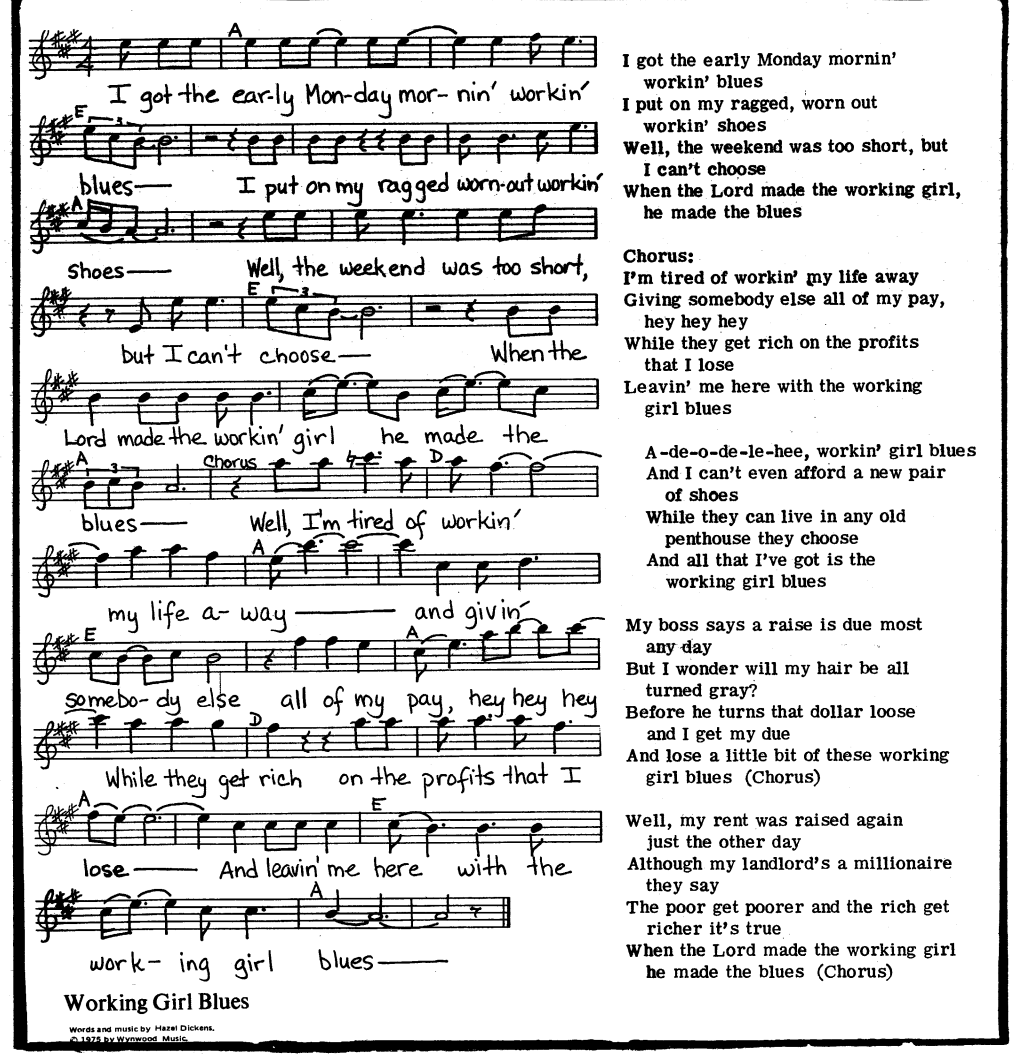




I got the early Monday mornin'
workin' blues
I put on my ragged, worn out
workin' shoes
Well, the weekend was too short, but
I can't choose
When the Lord made the working girl,
he made the blues

Chorus:
I'm tired of workin' my life away
Giving somebody else all of my pay,
hey hey hey
While they get rich on the profits
that I lose
Leavin' me here with the working
girl blues

A-de-o-de-le-hee, workin' girl blues
And I can't even afford a new pair
of shoes
While they can live in any old
penthouse they choose
And all that I've got is the
working girl blues

My boss says a raise is due most
any day
But I wonder will my hair be all
turned gray?
Before he turns that dollar loose
and I get my due
And lose a little bit of these working
girl blues (Chorus)

Well, my rent was raised again
just the other day
Although my landlord's a millionaire
they say
The poor get poorer and the rich get
richer it's true
When the Lord made the working girl
he made the blues (Chorus)

TOP: The music for the "Working Girl Blues" by Hazel Dickens appeared in Sing Out!, a folk-song magazine published bi-monthly. Subscriptions are available at 595 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10012 at the rate of $6.00 for one year or $10.00 for two years (add 50¢ per year for foreign subscriptions). "Working Girl Blues" will appear on Hazel and Alice's second album for Rounder Records.

CREDIT: Hazel and Alice/SING OUT!/LNS
PHOTO BY: LNS Women's Graphics

MIDDLE LEFT: graphic.

COULD GO WITH THE STORY ON PAGE ONE.

CREDIT: TRIPLE JEOPARDY/LNS

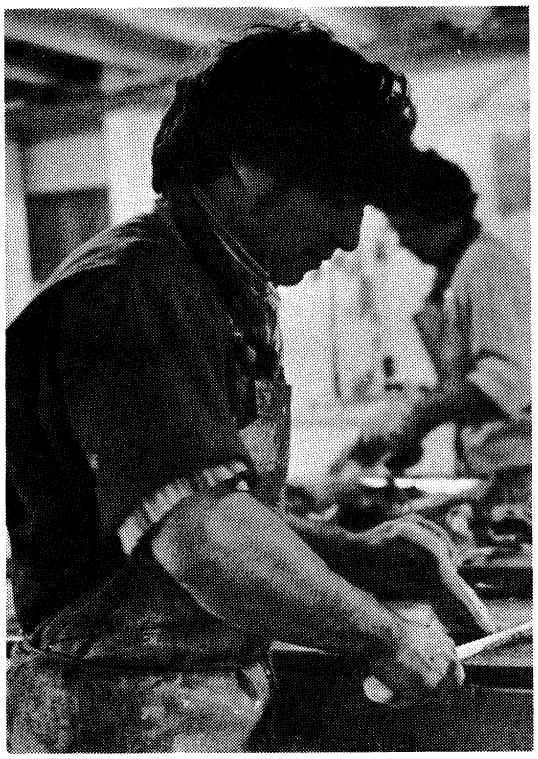
BOTTOM RIGHT: Photo of refugees leaving combat zones in Angola.

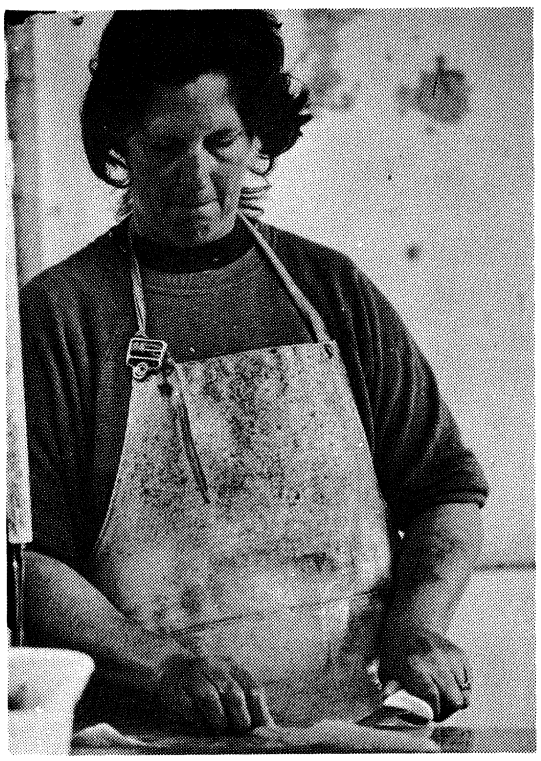
SEE PACKET #745 AND PAGE SEVEN IN THIS PACKET FOR THE STORY AND OTHER GRAPHICS.

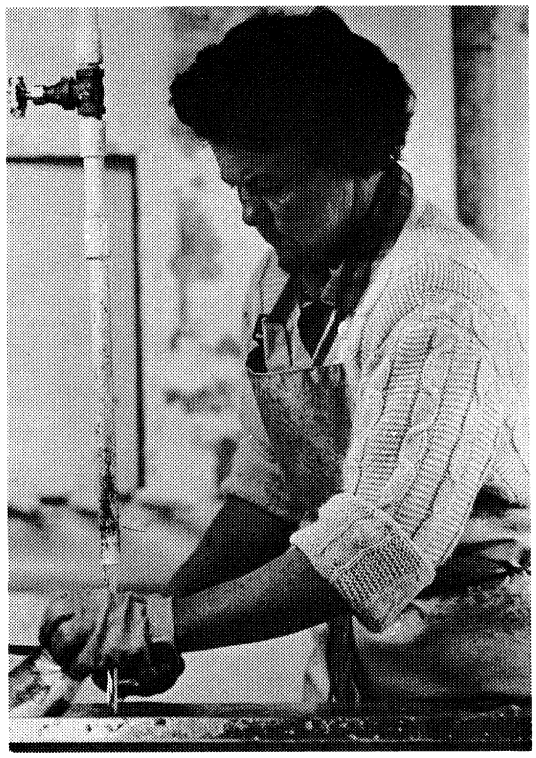
CREDIT: Owen Simon/LNS

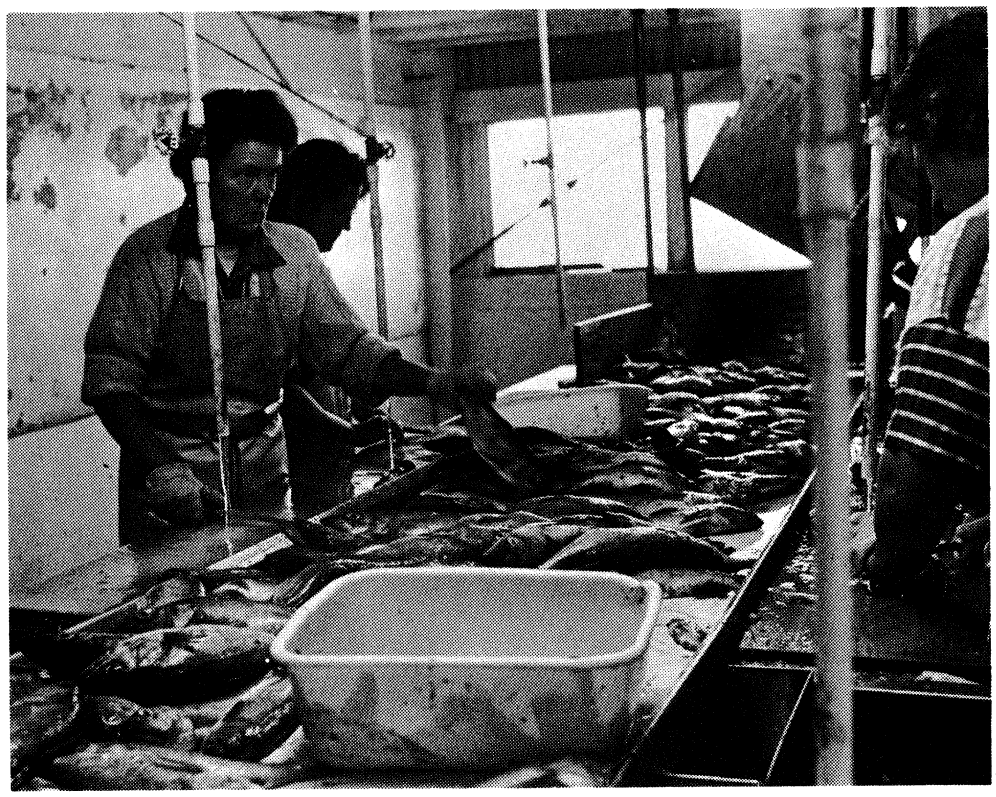
BOTTOM LEFT: This map of Angola is reprinted from the last packet because of a technical difficulty in that printing.

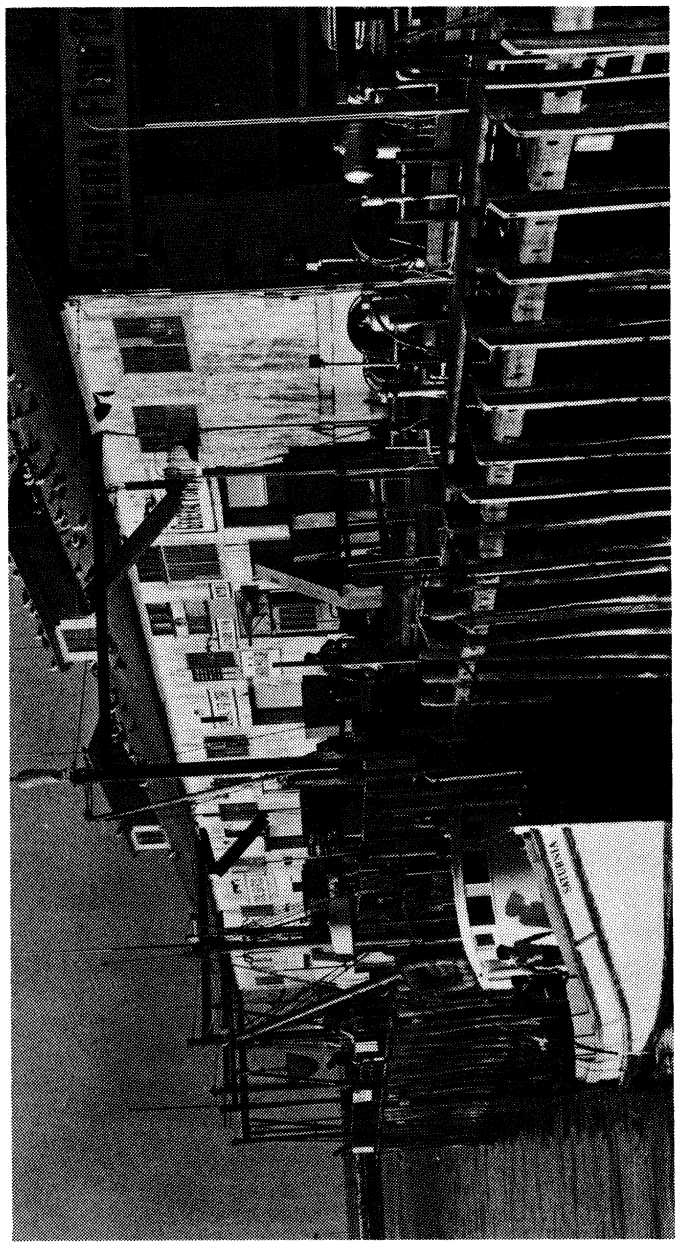
SEE PAGE SEVEN AND PACKET #745 FOR THE STORY AND OTHER GRAPHICS.

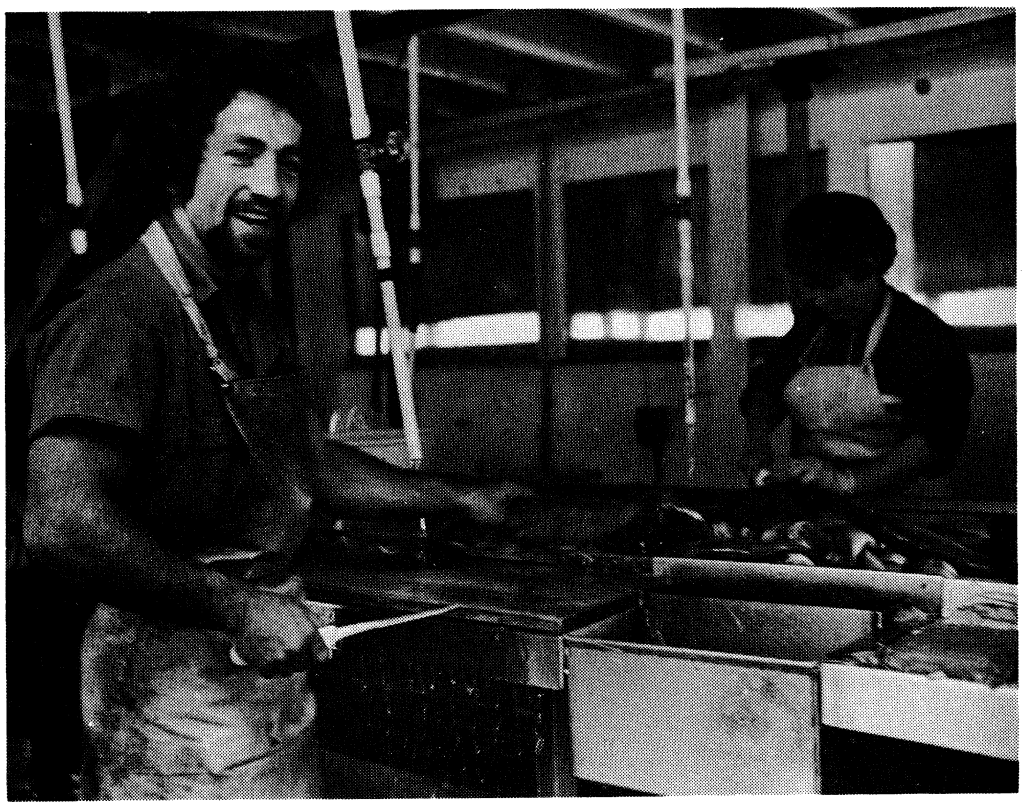












People filleting fish in fish-packing plant in Monterey, Calif.

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

People filleting fish in fish-packing plant in Monterey, Calif.

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

People filleting fish in fish-packing plant in Monterey, Calif.

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

These photos are of a fish-packing plant in Monterey, California. It was a small company, employing about 12 people. Fishing boats bring fish to the dock each day. Most of the workers stand all day filleting the fish. One woman packs the fillets in plastic bags. They are frozen and then shipped by trucks.

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

Fish-packing plant, Monterey, Calif.

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

BOTTOM RIGHT: Outside of large shed that contains several small fish companies. Boats come right along side and unload daily catch. Monterey, California.

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

Fish-packing plant, Monterey, Calif.

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